SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— The hon. member seems to know more of Hydrology, and if he can give me a note on the knowledge he has about it, I will certainly get it examined.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಭೈರಿ.— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೭೩–೭೪ರಿಂದ ೧೯೭೭-೭೮ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಚಿತ್ತಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ೫ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ೧೯೭೩–೭೪ರಲ್ಲೇ ಮೂರು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— I cannot answer that question. The present question is with reference to tanks. If the hon member wants that information, he can write to me.

Loans to Farmers through Taluk Development Boards.

532. SRI J. M. REDDY (Mulbagal).— Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state :—

whether Government intend to arrange disbursement of takavi, land improvement, crop loans etc., granted by Government through the T.D.B.'s in the State ?

SRI B BASAVALINGAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—No arrangement exists for giving of Takavi ; Land Improvement, and crop loans through the Government or Taluk Development Board. The policy of the Government is to provide all loans required by the Agriculturist through Co-operative Banks only.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಎಂ. ರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ಸಹಕಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದಾಗಲೀ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.— ಬೇರೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ ಎಚ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಯ್ಯ.— ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂಮೆಂಟ್ ಲೋನ್ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಸ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಪಜಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಾವು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗ ಅರ್ಧ ಭಾಗ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನರ್ಧ ಭಾಗ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೂ ಸುಸ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಪಜಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಸವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Losses in Government Silk Filatures

572. SRI M. ABDUL LATHEEF (Kolar).—Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government Silk Filatures are incurring heavy losses;

(*b*) if so, the total loss yearwise for the last three years;

(*c*) the remedial measures the Government has in view to stop this heavy loss ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Statement appended.

(*c*) Remedial measures taken to reduce the losses are as follows :—

1. Setting up of a Centralised Cocoon Purchasing Agency headed by a Deputy Director of Sericulture to ensure that payment of higher prices for cocoons is avoided and that malpractices in the Government Cocoon Markets are put down, payment of cocoon prices through cheque system and simultaneously bidding in several markets are also being done.

2. Appointment of Canvassing Agents for the sale of raw silk manufactured at Government Silk Filature Units on certain terms and conditions and also entering into long term contract with the direct consumers at fixed price.

3. Appointment of a Senior Scale Officer of the I.A.S. to tone up the administration.

4. Initiating disciplinary proceedings against erring General Managers responsible for lapses.

5. Reviewing the working results of the filature units every month and issuing proper guidelines to avoid losses.

6. Appointment of a Cost Accountant to review the working of the Department on monthly basis.

7. Setting up of a Regional Raw Material Bank to stabilise the price of raw silk.

8. Increase in the production of raw silk per basin per day from 500 gms to 800 gms. and increase in the basin utilisation capacity of filatures.

STATEMENT

Showing the Working Results of Government Silk Filature Units for the year 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit.	Profit/loss for the year 1975-76.			Profit/loss for the year 1976-77.			Profit/loss for the year 1977-78.		
		Profit/ loss in lakhs	Interest	Profit- or loss without interest	Profit/ loss in lakhs	Interest	Profit/ or loss without interest	Profit/ loss in lakhs	Interest	Profit/ loss without interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Government Silk Filatures :—									
1.	Kollegal	(—) 23.62	5.91	(—) 17.71	(—) 14.03	7.82	(—)6.21	(—)22.93	8,72	(—)14.21
2.	T. Narasipura	(—) 30.40	6.54	(—) 23.86	(—) 13.89	9.52	(—)4.37	(—)29.64	11.11	(—)18.53
3.	Mysore	(—) 10.44	2.95	(—) 7.49	(—) 7.97	4.47	(—)3.50	(—)11.01	3.83	(—) 7.18
4.	Santhemarahally	(—) 13.32	3.97	(—) 9.35	(—) 9.93	5.50	(—)4.43	(—)14.27	5.43	(—) 8.84
5.	Mambally	(—) 9.11	2.38	(—) 6.73	(—) 4.96	3.54	(—)1.42	(—) 8 37	3.65	(—) 4.71
6.	Chamarajanagar	(—) 11.54	4.17	( ) 7.37	(—) 9 15	5.61	(—)3.54	(—)12.45	5 13	(—) 7.32
7.	Kanakapura	(—) 10.13	4.24	(—) 5.89	(—) 5.56	6.14	(+)0.58	(—) 5.43	8.30	(+) 2.87
	Total ...	(—)108.56	30.16	(—) 78.40	(—) 65.49	42.60	(—)22.89	(—)104.11	46.18	(—)57.93

Note :—(1) Figures furnished are provisional for the year 1977-78.

(2) The total loss includes the trade loss of Rs. 66.53 lakhs due to downwards revision in the selling price on following dates·

25-4-1977	Rs. 10/- per kg.	14-9-1977	Rs. 15/- per kg.
11-5-1977	Rs. 10/- per kg.	25-1-1978	Rs. 10/- per kg.
25-5-1977	Rs. 10/- per kg.	6-2-1978	Rs. 5/- per kg.

SRI ABDUL LATHEEF.—Sir, as per the statement given there is an annual loss of about one crore of rupees. In view of this, I would like to know what is the present arrangement to fix the selling price of the silk yarn of the Government Silk Filatures ?

† SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Even if we were to fix the selling price, there must be some one to buy. Now. at the moment, we depend on the market. As I said in some other connection, unless we think of regulating these prices, for which we are thinking in terms of a separate Institutions like Silk Board or Corporation, the market continues to behave more or less like this. But, in the mean time we have made some efforts by way of having Raw Silk Bank, wherein we have tried a certain portion of the silk that comes to the market, to keep it till we get a better price, and we have started doing that also. In addition, this loss has been a chronic affair so far as Filatures are concerned. Now, we have been taking several steps to minimise the losses, if not completely extinguish. The other point that has to be borne in mind is, the accounting system is such that in the previous losses, for accounting purposes they calculate the interest rate also. So, inclusive of that national interest rate the losses are like this. If the interest rate is taken away, the total loss will be not Rs. 104 lakhs, but it will be Rs. 57 or Rs. 58 lakhs, Even then, it is a loss. This loss is in buying of cocoons. We are trying to improve the position. In this rendetta, as they call it, so many kgs. of cocoons are needed to produce one kg. of raw silk. It used to be in the order of nearly 15-16 or 17 kgs. to produce one kg. of silk. Now with some of the efforts that the department has made, it has been brought to my notice that the rendetta is reduced to 10 kg. from 16 kg. It may be possible to reduce it further.

1-30 P.M.

Another trouble is all the machines of the government filatures are all very old. Another more important difficulty for which I have not been able to find a ready made answer is the workers themselves. In a private filature they do not adhere to the rules and regulations governing the minimum wages, employment of people so on and so forth, even the wages the private filatures pay on domestic basins is comparitively less. We pay Rs. 8 per worker per day whereas the private filatures pay Rs. 5 per day ; and sometimes they employ people below 15 years of age, they get not even Rs. 5. It has been stated that the people beyond a certain age, if they are continued to work in the filatures, their efficiency drops after 45 years ; they are subjected to some diseases particularly the lung diseases, bronchotis or asthma. Secondly, sometimes they say their eye-sight becomes dim as a result of which they are not able to putforth efficient work,

Though they work for 8 hours, they are not able to produce one kg. of silk per day. In other places the efficiency is more because of other factors. Though we pay more, we have to continue these workers, unless we compensate them and send them away after 45 years. Even that I am thinking whether we could dispense with certain set of workers who become inefficient as a result of disease by paying some compensation and replace them. That is another point which we have to work out. Instead of one kg. we get 700 grammes of silk on an average in our filatures. The other point is the fluctuation in the silk price. That also in one year we have reduced to Rs. 10, For instance, six times we have reduced the prices. On 25th April 1977 we have reduced to Rs. 10 per kg. another Rs. 10 on 25th May 1977 another Rs. 10 on 14th September 1977, on 25th January 1978 Rs. 10 and on 6th February 1978 Rs. 5. If we add up all these things from 25th April 1977 upto 6th February 1978 the reduction comes to Rs. 60 per kg. This is another factor. These are all various factors which have contributed for the loss. We are also seriously considering the question of making these factories more or less like business concerns by converting them into company or corporations under the company's Act so that it should be possible for the department/ companies to get loans from financial institutions and see that these machines are replaced with new ones which will add on to the efficiency of the working of the filatures.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ತಾವು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಂಥ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಸ್ ಆಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಮಿಸ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಷ್ಟವುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ತಾವು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ, ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪರಿತೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

SRI M. ABDUL LATEEF.—There are some private silk reeling units which have to compete in the purchase of cocoons in the Cocoon market with the government silk filatures and they are some how subsisting to operate; whereas the government silk filatures are incurring heavy losses due to various causes as mentioned by the Chief Minister. Inspite of that I would like the government to make a sample survey of private reeling units as to how they are functioning.

SRI D DEVARAJ URS.—If I start surveying and going into that question, I think most of them will close because I have already stated once I wanted to apply the Factories Act, the whole of Ramanagaram was in Bangalore. They are also surviving due to various other factors. The most important factor being we are not

paying to much pressure on them to stick to all these rules. If we become very strict, I am very sure most of them will close because according to the Factories Act they have to observe certain norms, the premises must be like this, the basins must be kept in some manner. Secondly the wages they pay is in no way comparable to the wages we pay. Thirdly the employment is not adhered to according to the rules as far as age is concerned. Most of these filatures are not like big factories, they are mostly like cottage industries. Many people are poor and they have got their own people. The silk they produce sometimes they are under-sell and go away and they get cocoons; sometimes people do not bring the cocoons to the market, the reason being they go and offer more price and take it on loan basis. Some people with understanding among themselves they buy the cocoons paying small amount and requesting that the rest of the money would be paid later on after selling the silk. All these arrangements are going on.

These things take some time, to set right. That is why stage by stage we have been thinking of these steps like marketing societies and other things. And also now we have introduced this raw-materials bank. And we are thinking of these filatures being converted and pooled into a Corporation which should be in a position to attract finances from the financial institutions so that we can invest more on the latest new types of machines. I think all Members who are aware of it and know very well about these things, could contribute for the improvement. The machineries they are using are all old and in a dilapidated condition I would even ask the filatures to stop the work. But thousands and thousands of workers will be out of job and secondly, because of the loss if we want to close, it will have its own impact on the silk market. It will be terrible and suddenly collapse. These are all factors which prevented the Government from taking some steps. On the other hand it is our business to improve. We are taking steps in that direction.

SRI M. ABDUL LATEEF.—As some of the legislators are interested will the Government consider to set up a small Committee to go into depth and find out a solution to the problem ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Hon. Member should know that we are going to have Consultative Committees. Some of the Members who know more about sericulture and other aspects involved, could be made as Members of that Committee. I would like to have only such Members in the Consultative Committee including Mr. M. C. Basappa, Members from Kolar and Kollegal etc., Let them suggest,